

①

BEM Revision

English

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1) Tag questions:

Tag questions are the short questions we put at the end of a sentence. (السؤال القصير الذي نضعها في آخر الجملة)

نضع في Tag questions :

Auxilliarries : is / was / are / were / do / does / did / have / will / shall + subject.

Positive tag questions. (غير منفي)
isn't / wasn't / aren't / weren't / don't / doesn't / didn't / haven't / will not + subject.
won't

Negative tag questions. (منفي)

* كيف نعرف أوليف نفيز أوليف نجيب - Tag questions

a)	Positive sentence (جملة غير منفية)	Negative Tag question (منفي)
	Computers Keep information The weather is raining? It was a good film. Ali will invite us They passed an exam They are intelligent	Don't they? isn't it? wasn't it? won't they Didn't they Aren't they

* وإذا كانت جملة منفية تكون Tag ؟ غير منفية

b)	Negative sentence (جملة منفية)	Positive tag question (غير منفي)
	You haven't got a car. The weather isn't fine. They didn't come by car. He won't be late	Have you? is it? Did they? will he?

وإذا كانت الجملة جاءت على شكل اقتراح (suggestion) تكون :
Let's go for a walk, shall we? => positive
وإذا كانت الجملة أمر (imperative) تكون :
open the door, will you?

②

2) Imperative

ex: write on the white board.
Verb

بعد التمرير Don't في بداية الجملة

Don't + write on the white board.

الفعل (Verb) يكون غير مصروف أي مثل infinitive بدون to

فَتَعْمَلُ imperative للتوجيه في عمل سَيِّئٍ (directions, instruction)

3) Sequencers:

Sequencers are: first, then, next, after that, finally.
(a recipe, a) APF list begin go to the place where the menu

وَنَسْتَعِزُّ بِهِمْ فَعَلٌ أَمْرٌ (imperative)

How to prepare an outlet : 1/20

First, beat the eggs in bowl. Then add salt and pepper. Next, - - - - -

3) Comparative . (المقارنۃ بین e)

a) We use short adjectives: tall, long, short, nice
easy, heavy, large, cheap, - - -

Algeria is larger than Tunisia.

English is easier than Maths. adj. آسان تر

Rule (القاعدة)
قاعدة = الفاعل + الفعل + المفعول به + المفعول له + التاني

b) we use long adjectives: expensive, beautiful, interesting, dangerous, important, useful, —

Fruits are more + expensive + than vegetables in Algeria

The butterfly is more beautiful than the bee.

القاعدة: Rule: $S + U + \text{more} + \text{adj} + \text{than}$
عندما نذكر صفات الطريقة

③ c) Irregular adjectives: good, bad, far.
الصفات الغير

الصفة	المقارنة في المبالغة (Comparative)
good	better than Ali is <u>better</u> <u>than</u> Karim
bad	worse than Leila is <u>worse</u> <u>than</u> Lina
far	farther than Constantine is <u>farther</u> <u>than</u> Milia from Jijel.

4) Superlative: أفضل أو أسوأ أو أبعد
مفرقة

a) Short adjs:
الصفات القصيرة

ex: The Nile River is the longest in Africa

Algeria is the largest country in Africa
than zip

The rule (القاعدة): S + V + the + adj + est

b) long adjectives:
الصفات الطويلة

ex: The lion is the most dangerous animal in the forest.

The rule (القاعدة): Subject + V + the + more + adj

c) Irregular adjectives:

Adjective	Superlative
good	the best, Ahmed is ^{أفضل} the best pupil in the classroom
bad	the worst, Karim is <u>the worst</u> at maths
far	the farthest, Tamnasset is the farthest town in Algeria

5) Future simple.

الضمير المبالغ

Shall / will + verb. يكون

to infinitive
الضمير المبالغ في المستقبل
future simple form

4

ex: I shall / will go to Paris.

I, he, she, we, you, they, it
 I, we, you shall
 you, they, it will

6) Future simple and conjunctions.

Conjunctions: when - while - as soon as - before
 till - until.

عندما تكون لينا جالسة في Future ونريد أن نرى ب
 conjunction - Future لا نسحق في Present simple

- Leila will arrive home. She : will
will Future
will Future revise English.

عندما نرى تقول :

conjunction => when Leila arrives home, She will
 Pre.S
 revise English

الجملة التي تصل conjunction في Present.S

Future simple.

- He will finish his revision. He will watch TV

- As soon as he finishes his revision, he will watch TV
 conjunction Verb (Pre.S) Future.S

has Pronoun	Present simple (affirmative) Pre.S	P.S (negative) Pre.S	Interrogative
I	V I play / I work	I don't play	Do you play? Does she play? Does he watch? Do you pass?
He	V + s he plays / he works	he doesn't play	
She	V + es she watches	She doesn't pass	
It	She passes		
	الأفعال التي تنتهي ب: ch, sh, s, ss, x في آخر الفعل es he, she, it go		
they, you we	V they play we watch you pass	they don't play we don't watch you don't pass.	

⑤ 7- Conditional type 1 . Present.s / future.

يكون شكل conditional type 1 (form) هكذا :

If + Subject + V (present simple), Subject + will + Verb.

Ex: If he gets his passport, he will go to London.
 شرط V (Pres.s) S future

نستخدم أن نبدأ الجملة هكذا :

He will go to London if he gets his passport.

من بعد will الفعل (Verb) يبقى في infinitive دائماً

ولكن بدون to : If you invite me, I will be very grateful.
 Pre.s Future.s

(بعض أن هناك احتمال كبير أن يكون مفعول إذا دعوتني)
 وهذا عندما نسعمل مع أداة الشرط present.s والجملة الثانية تكون في future.s

8- Conditional type 2 . Past.s / would + V

يكون شكل conditional type 2 هكذا : If + S + V (past simple), S + would + V

Ex: If he got his passport, he would go to London.

He would go to London if he got his passport.

نسعمل الفعل في past simple بعد if وفي الجملة الثانية نسعمل would + V والفعل بعد would يبقى في infinitive بدون to في conditional الحالة ليست حقيقية بل نتخيل فقط في الحاضر (just imagining) ولهذا نسعمل past

9- Relative pronouns :

الأسماء الموصولة

The relative pronouns are : who / that / which / whose / where

Ex: who / that : you - they - she - he (= Subject) أي تعطين Subject

Ex: This is the boy. He got the best mark.

الجملة الثانية تفاعل (Subject) the boy أعيدت في الجملة الثانية كفاعل (Subject)

This is the boy who got the best mark : إذا نربط هكذا

وعندما نربط ب who نحدد Subject he

③

Ex: I don't like films. They are fearful.

I don't like films which are fearful.
 └─→ that

they subject عوض that / which - ولا بد أن تصف

they relative pronoun \rightarrow is (subject) is all

- That تعوض Subject للإنسان أو الأشياء والحيوانات
ولكن what تستعمل للإنسان فقط و which تستعمل
لأشياء أو الحيوانات فقط .

c) whose : (الَّذِي) their - its - her - his } possessive ذات
pronouns.

My neighbour died. His son studies in England.
 (II)
 possessive pronoun.

My neighbour whose son studies in England, ~~is~~ died
his and

The victims live in tents. Their houses were destroyed.

The victims whose houses were destroyed live in tents

d) where: تَحْوِصُ الْمَكَانَ (there, in).

The school is very large. I study there.

The school where I study is very large.

وَنَحْنُ فِي there عِنْدَ مَا تَكْتُبُ كَلِمَةَ where

10) Modals

a) com = ability

I can't run very fast. \Rightarrow negative

I can do this activity = positive can + V (infinitive) to الفعل يكون

b) could = ^{modal +} ability in the past ^{can't} تعجز عن الاستطاعة في الماضي

My grand father could speak two languages \Rightarrow positive

My grand father couldn't swim, \Rightarrow negative.

مع استعمالها كذلك في النص أو عندما ينظر في السياق

I can't come to your party.

Can you reach that top? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

- Could is the past of can... ولكن نستطيع أن نغير بها...

Ex:

احتمال حدوث ما في المستقبل

There could be another fall of heavy rain soon.

(احتمال أن يكون هناك مطر غزير)

- Can and could are also used to ask for and give permission and request

طلب الاستئذان

Ex: Can I take your pen? \Rightarrow permission

request \Rightarrow Could you tell me how to get to the bus station, please?

* There are other irregular forms of can and could.
: can / could لا تتغيران

+ am/is/are able to \Rightarrow present simple. He is able to reach that top.

+ was/were able to \Rightarrow Past simple. When I was 19 years old, I was able to run 3km in 20 minutes.

+ will be able to \Rightarrow future. Algeria will be able to use cleaner energy.

c) May and Might:

May + V (infinitive) = سيمكنني احتمال
I may visit Algiers. أن يحضر لي ما أتدأ (perhaps not sure)

Might is the past of may.

كذلك نستعمل might + V ليعبر عن احتمال بعينه

d) Semi modal: used to + V used to + inf نستعمل عبارة

Ex: My father used to smoke (but now he doesn't smoke)
we used to travel a lot. \Rightarrow positive

We didn't use to travel a lot \Rightarrow negative

Did you use to travel a lot? \Rightarrow question

8

11 - Expressing agreement: كيف نَقِفُ مع شَيْءٍ

- So + aux + subject : نستعمل عبارتين
- Neither + aux + subject.

Ex: I like reading books. So do I (أنا أكره ذلك)
 I don't like eating fish. Neither do I (أنا لا أكره ذلك)
 So + aux + S zip positive / negative
 neither + aux + S " (أيضاً)

I am so tired. So am I.
 I have a variety of books. So have I.
 I never listen to the radio. neither do I.

12 - past simple and past continuous.

* نستعمل past.s في الماضي البسيط والـ past.c في الماضي المستمر.
 Our local football team won a match, a month ago.
 He didn't study well last exam.

He entered the university in 2014.

past dates, last, ago مع past simple
 (تواريخ قديمة)

S + V + ed + ... => positive form.
 S + didn't + V (infinitive) + ... negative form.
 Did + S + V (inf) + ... ? interrogative form.
 + Did + S + V (inf) + ... ? question form.

wh / words
 when
 why
 where
 what

except with who. Ex: The pupils prepared a project.
 (إلا مع who. لا نستعمل مع القاعة)

who prepared the project?

* نستعمل past simple مع past continuous
 طويلة و (past continuous) والثانية قصيرة أو مفاجئة وهي

Ex. He was reading a newspaper when I entered. (past simple)
 (P.S. كان يقرأ عندما دخلت)
 (P.S. كان يقرأ عندما دخلت)

9

S + was + V + ing
were

يكون شكل past continuous هكذا :

was { I / he / she / it } - were { you , they , we .

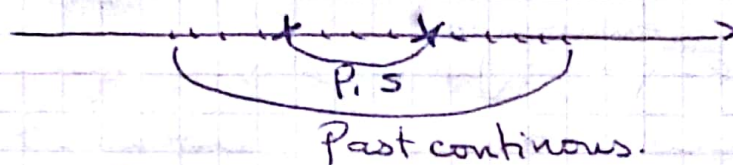
He was studying \Rightarrow positive .

He wasn't studying \Rightarrow negative .

Was he studying? \Rightarrow interrogative .

What was he doing? \Rightarrow question form .

Ex : My mother was cooking when suddenly the telephone rang .
past continuous حركة طويلة past simple أداة الربط past simple حركة قصيرة



نستخدم past continuous عندما يكون لدينا حركتين متزامنتين في نفس الوقت
الوقت ونربط بينهما بـ : while - as

While my mother was cooking, my father was watching TV
(simultaneous past actions)
حركتين مستمرتين في نفس الوقت

As my brothers were playing, I was working in the garden

12) Expressing result كيف نتعبّر عن النتيجة

Ex : He studied hard so he succeeded .
نتعبّر عن النتيجة بأداة مختلفة منها

(result) أداة نتعبّر عن النتيجة
They trained well so they won the match .

13) Silent letter الحرف الصامت في الكلمة

Ex : Write
Wrath
Know
Knife
Comb
Condemn

(1) الكلمة التي تبدأ بحرف (w) + حرف (r) لا ينطق (w)

(2) = = = = (k) + (n) لا ينطق (k)

(3) = = = = تنطق بحرف (b) وأمامها حرف (m) لا ينطق (b)

(4) = = = = (k) أو (d) وأمامها حرف (l) لا ينطق (k)

Ex : talk - should - would - could - walk

(5) الحرفان (gh) في وسط الكلمة صامتين

(6) حرف (t) من وراء حرفان (en) لا ينطق

(7) لا ينطق حرف (r) في آخر الكلمة أو إذا جاء بعد vowels

Ex : teach - expect

(10)

14) Pronunciation of suffix (ed)

* نقطة (ed) في آخر الكلمات.

a) (ed) is pronounced /t/:

* نقطة (ed) ب /t/ عندما تنتهي الكلمات ب:
- ch, - sh, - p, - k, - ck, - ss, - c, - x

Ex: watched - finished - helped - liked - locked -
passed - forced - fixed

b) Final (ed) is pronounced /Id/:

* نقطة (ed) ك /Id/ في آخر
الكلمات التي تنتهي ب t - d.
Ex: added - ended - visited - restricted

c) Final (ed) is pronounced /d/:

* الكلمات التي تنتهي بواحدة من الحروف: u - w - l - r - y - g - j - z

Ex: lived - showed - travelled - entered - realized - obliged

15) Vowels (a - e - i - u - o)

1) Long Vowels:

عندما تكون هذه الحروف: /ɜ:/ - /a:/ - /i:/ - /u:/ - /ɔ:/
جاءت أمام حرف (r) تكون طويلة في النطق أو تكون الكلمة منقوبة ب (ee) (oe)

Ex: Car /kɑ:/ horse /hɔ:/ shoe /ʃu:/ zoo /zu:/
feet - Sheep /ʃi:p/

clean /kli:n/
Peas /pi:z/

* نقطة /i:/ = آ أو فيها (ea) في الوسط

في وسط الكلمة يكون حرف i متبوع

ب حرف (r) أو حرف (u) متبوع بحرف (r) يكون النطق ب /ɜ:/

2) Short Vowels: e - I - æ - ə - ʊ - ɒ - ʌ

head /hed/, fish /fɪʃ/, hat /hæt/, water /wɔ:tə/, foot /fʊt/ - sock /sɒk/, pot /pɒt/, cup /kʌp/.

3) Diphthongs: هم حرفين من حروف Vowels مع بعضهما البعض

Ex: go /gəʊ/ əʊ = متكونة من 2 Vowels
وتنطقان ب Vowel واحدة

boy /bɔɪ/ oɪ
hear /hɪə/ Iə
night /naɪt/ aɪ

coat /kəʊt/ əʊ
make /meɪk/ eɪ